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U.S. TROOPS WILL ENTER TOKYO AREA ON SATURDAY

8th Army Cavalry Division Due —More Units to Occupy Districts in Kanto

MacArthur's Headquarters has notified the Central Liaison Office of the Foreign Office that it will move to Tokyo on September 8 and that the American forces will enter the Azabu Third Regiment and Yoyogi Parade Ground at 6 a.m. the same day.

Regarding the entry of the U.S. Army into the Tokyo area, formal notice was given on Wednesday that one cavalry division of the 8th Army of approximately 8,000 men would commence moving into the metropolis on September 8.

More Troops Scheduled

Some 18,000 troops of the Allied Forces are scheduled to reach the following points in the near future:

Atsugi:

197th unit and three other units. Officers 432 and non-commissioned officers and men 5,605.

Chogo:

188th unit. Officers 165 and non-commissioned officers and men 1,623.

Chigasaki:

A detachment of the 188th unit. Officers 40 and non-commissioned officers and men 600.

Yokohama Air Force:

511th unit and three other units, the headquarters of the 11th air borne-troops. Officers 424 and non-commissioned officers and men 4,432.

Tateyama:

112th R.C.P. unit. Officers 500 and non-commissioned officers and men 4,500.

Kisarazu Entered

250 U.S. soldiers, a part of the 8th Army which landed at Tateyama on September 3, advanced into Kisarazu by railway at 11:30 a.m. Wednesday.

Traffic Curfew Set

Following the arrival of American troops in Tateyama, traffic is to be closed in the city for some time, during the period between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. In observance of this regulation, the Tokyo Railway Bureau has decided to prohibit travellers from entering or leaving the stations in the city during the designated hours.

Tama Area Closed

According to information received from the Tokyo Railway Bureau, all travel in the three Tama districts will be prohibited between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. for some time to come.

As a result there will be a change in the schedule of trains and electric cars on the following lines.

Chuo Line: Trains will not stop at Tachikawa, Asakawa and Hachioji.

The runs between the following places will be suspended:

Chuo Line: Nishiogikubo-Asakawa
Yokohama Line: Hachioji-Nagatsuda
Itsukaichi and Ome Lines: All suspended
Hachiko Line: Hachioji-Kaneko
Nambu Line: Tachikawa-Yahoguchi.

Tachikawa Citizens Warned

The commander of the U.S. troops stationed at Tachikawa on Tuesday night issued the following orders to the general Japanese public:

1. Japanese will be prohibited to go out after sunset for some time. However, policemen with lanterns will be excepted.
2. Japanese must not wear American-made clothes nor drive American automobiles. Neither must they eat any food manufactured in the United States.
3. Any exchange of goods between the Japanese and the occupation troops is strictly prohibited.
4. Japanese passing ahead of any automobiles of the occupation troops will be liable to be shot to death.
5. The sale of liquor in stores will be prohibited.
6. Signs will be posted prohibiting U.S. soldiers from entering the gay quarters and compounds of shrines and temples.

British Lift Restrictions

Domei

VIENNA, September 3.—British military authorities here have decided to lift the remaining fraternization restrictions between the British occupying forces and the Austrians as from tolay. Restrictions concerned the apply to entertainment of British personnel by the Austrians and vice versa. Similar steps have been taken in the American zones.

U.S. Forces Present Food, Relief Supplies To Yokosuka People

The U.S. Forces which landed in the Yokosuka area visited the Yokosuka City Office and presented a gift of 20 truck-loads of flour, rolled oats, dried rice and canned foods as relief supplies for the people on Tuesday afternoon. On the following day, Wednesday, 11 more trucks laden with medical supplies, blankets, tea and seaweed arrived. Mayor Umezu expressed warm appreciation of the goodwill of the Americans, stating that these would be distributed as relief supplies. Also in various parts of the city U.S. trucks bearing chocolate, hard tack, chewing gum and candy drops were seen distributing among the children.

U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES PROBING WAR CRIMINALS

4 American Teams Checking Up Records and Quizzing Freed Prisoners

Domei

YOKOHAMA, September 4.—U.S. Army authorities are tabulating stories of the American war prisoners preparatory to drawing up a list of war criminals, the U.S. Press Services said today.

The Associated Press reported that four American army teams are already probing records and questioning liberated American prisoners of war as they compile a list of Japanese responsible for brutality and inhuman treatment of the Allied war prisoners in Japanese prison camps.

Released Americans are being asked about their experiences in Japanese jail as well as in prison camps.

Colonel A. C. Carpenter, Deputy Theater Judge Advocate and Chief of the War Crimes Branch of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, is expected to arrive soon from Manila to study the situation personally.

Captain Fredrick L. McDaniel, Senior Medical Officer of the army teams, revealed that a few mental cases were being found by his staff and he said that a case of insanity was found among the first 158 prisoners examined.

Captain McDonald declared that "about a total of 14,000 men are suffering from tuberculosis due to malnutrition and poor hygiene." He added that others are mostly cases of beriberi, dysentery, anemia and extreme malnutrition.

Lieutenant Commander Harold Stassen, Assistant Chief of Staff to Admiral William Halsey, estimated that there are 38,000 prisoners of war in Japan and about 8,000 of these are Americans. He declared that airmen and submarine crewmen "definitely were tortured."

Meanwhile, a report from Guam revealed that the first group of navy and marine personnel evacuated from Japan arrived here today after a 1,550-mile flight from the Kisarazu navy base.

The majority of the arrivals appeared to be in good health, but there were many who suffered from dysentery, beriberi and malnutrition, the report said.

HEADING ITALIAN ASSEMBLY

Count Sforza's Appointment Said Agreed by All Parties

Special to the Nippon Times

LONDON, September 5.—A report from Rome says that Count Carlo Sforza, the Italian diplomat, who consistently opposed the Fascist regime, is to be the President of the new Italian Consultative Assembly. It is stated that all parties have agreed to his nomination.

The Assembly, made up of more than 400 members, will meet for the first time on September 19, the Rome report said. It will have no legislative powers, but it will make recommendations to help the Government with its task of putting the country on a new democratic basis.

Ground Crewmen See Tokyo

Domei

NEW YORK, September 2.—Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, Tim Leiter, reported from Guam today that 1,553 cooks, clerks and ground crewmen of the United States strategic air force flew over the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay right after the unconditional surrender ceremony ended.

He said the men were carried in 465 Super Fortresses as reward for their hard but frequently unrecognized work in contributing to the defeat of Japan.

MORE JAPANESE FORCES GIVE UP TO AMERICANS

Garrisons at Bonin Islands and Other Occupied Isles in Palau Group Surrender

Domei

GUAM, September 3.—Bonin Islands were surrendered unconditionally today by Lieutenant General Tachibana, commander of the area, who signed the surrender document on board the United States destroyer Dunlap to Commodore J. H. Magruder at Chichijima. Commodore Magruder witnessed the signing of the surrender document on behalf of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

It was also announced by the United States Navy today that the Japanese occupied islands in the Palau Group of the western Caroline formally surrendered yesterday. There are estimated to be 44,000 Japanese nationals in the Palaus.

It said that Lieutenant General Sadao Inoue signed the surrender document aboard the U.S. destroyer Emick with Marine Brigadier General F. O. Rogers, signing for the United States.

The first American occupation of the surrendered islands will be of Malakal in about 10 days with occupation of others including Babelthuap and Koror following the evacuation of the Japanese forces.

Chinese Occupy Canton

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 2. —Peaceful occupation of Canton continues today by the American trained Chinese troops. China and all China is readying herself for formal surrender of the Japanese forces within her borders.

Formal surrender of all Japanese forces will take place on September 6 at Nanking.

Chinese troops received hearty welcome from the Cantonese. It was also reported today by the Chinese High Command that Chinese troops had reoccupied the port of Ichang and Shasi, another former treaty port between Ichang and Hankow.

The Chungking Radio today announced that General Ho-ying-ching, Commander of the Chinese Armed Forces, who will accept the Japanese surrender in Nanking arrived at Chihkiang in Honan Province.

Marcus Isle Surrenders

Domei

GUAM, September 1.—Marcus Island, a Japanese bastion, some 1,400 miles southeast of Tokyo was surrendered formally with its garrison of 2,445 army and navy personnel in a ceremony yesterday aboard the United States destroyer Bagley.

The Navy announced that Rear Admiral M. Matsubara, Japanese Commander of Marcus, rose from his sick bed to attend the ceremony conferences on the forecastle of the destroyer. The Japanese Commander was accompanied by five staff officers.

Rear Admiral Matsubara presented the United States representative Rear Admiral F. M. Whiting, three ceremonial swords at the opening of the 30-minute ceremony.

The Japanese said that the majority of personnel at Marcus were ill and emaciated as a result of dysentery and malnutrition and added that 300 Japanese were evacuated from the island a few days ago aboard a Japanese destroyer.

No date was set for the formal occupation of Marcus Island.

BYRNES HITS ARMY BOARD

Special to the Nippon Times

WASHINGTON, September 5.—The U.S. Army's Pearl Harbor Board of Inquiry was sharply criticized today by James Byrnes, Secretary of State, for its attack on former Secretary of State Cordell Hull in its report. Mr. Byrnes stated that the Army Board had gone far beyond its jurisdiction in criticizing the policy making and execution and thought that any comments on Mr. Hull's conduct of foreign relations should be made by Congress.

He also stated that his study of the Pearl Harbor investigation reports leads him to the opinion that a special assistant to the State Department be appointed to implement further decisions that may be made by the Secretaries of War, Navy and State.

Wants Wainwright Promoted

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Representative Gavin of Pennsylvania has sent a telegram to General George C. Marshall, Chief of Army Staff, to recommend promotion of Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright, former Commander of the American Forces in the Philippines, to the rank of full general.

510,000 Nippon Fighting Men Die in Action; Details of Army, Navy Casualties Bared

Some 510,000 Japanese fighting men of the Army and Navy, including civilians in the service of the Navy, were either killed in action or died from wounds or sickness during the War of Greater East Asia, it was revealed at the Diet session on Wednesday. Of this total, 310,000 died in action while in the service of the Army, 65 per cent or 200,000 of whom fell in final attacks against the enemy. Of the 157,365 Navy dead, 2,065 were members of the Special Attack Corps.

Besides those who were killed or died from sickness at the front, 4,616,000 men of the Army were sick or wounded. Should the sick and wounded of the Navy be added to the aforementioned figure, the number will be greater.

The Army Forces comprised 1,900,000 men at the commencement of hostilities and at the termination of the war, the Army had 5,500,000 servicemen.

The personnel losses sustained by the Army follow:

Killed in action	310,000
Wounded	146,000
Sick	4,470,000
Total	4,926,000

The personnel losses suffered by the Navy follow:

Those who were killed in action or died from wounds or sickness sustained at the front 157,365, including 47 flag officers, 13,664 others above the rank of the second sublieutenant, 50,931 warrant officers, 90,200 blue jackets, and 2,526 civilians in the service of the Navy. Missing, 1,433, including three officers under the rank of captain, 133 others above the rank of second sublieutenant, 571 warrant officers, 677 bluejackets, and 49 civilians in the service of the Navy.

Total casualties, 158,798. The 2,065 members of the Special Attack Corps who were killed in ramming action include 665 officers above the rank of second-sublieutenant and 1,400 warrant officers.

JAPANESE NAVY LOST 684 SHIPS DURING WAR

533 Left Out of 1,217; Armed Forces Suffered Loss of 51,109 Planes

During the war, the Japanese Navy lost 684 warships, it was revealed in a document submitted by the Navy to the 88th Imperial Diet Session. At the beginning of the war, the Navy had 390 warships, and during the hostilities 827 were constructed. Therefore, with a loss of 684, the total number of warships held at the end of the war was 533.

There were 10 aircraft carriers at the beginning of the war, and 15 more were built during the hostilities, but 19 were lost in the war, leaving only six. But of the remaining carriers, only two are capable of navigation. The number of 10 battleships was increased by two during the war, but eight were lost. Of the remaining four, none is capable of navigation. The Navy had 41 cruisers at the begining of the war and built six during the hostilities. With the loss of 36, 11 were left of which only three are capable of navigation.

There were 111 destroyers, and 64 more were built during the war, but 135 were lost, leaving only 40 of which 30 are capable of navigation. Of submarines, there were 64 and 126 were built during the war, but 131 were lost, leaving only 59 of which 50 are capable of navigation. There were four coast defense boats, and 168 were constructed during the war, but 72 were lost, leaving 100 of which 80 are capable of navigation. There were also 14 other warships, such as hydroplane carriers, submarine motherships and others, and three were built during the war, but 11 were lost, leaving only six of which three are capable of navigation. In addition, there were 136 small warships and boats 444 were added during the war, but as 272 were lost, there were left 308.

15,886 Planes Left

During the war, about 32,500 planes were constructed for the Army, but about 25,500 were lost. As the Army had about 3,000 planes at the beginning of the war, those remaining total about 10,000.

The Navy planes totaled about 1,200 at the beginning of the war, but 30,295 were constructed and 25,609 were lost, thus leaving 5,886 planes at the end of the war.

The total of the Army and Navy planes at the beginning of the war was 4,200, and as during the war 62,795 were built and 51,109 were lost, those left at the end of the war total at about 15,886.

Rumanian Party in Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

MOSCOW, September 5.—The Rumanian Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and other ministers arrived here by air yesterday. The Russian Ambassador to Rumania and the Deputy Chairman of the Allied Control Commission have also arrived here.

To Discuss Rumania

Special to the Nippon Times

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Secretary of State James Byrnes at his press conference said that Rumania would be one of the questions to be discussed before the Council of Foreign Ministers to be held in London on Monday. He stated that the United States Government has offered Moscow to authorize Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov to discuss the position in Rumania.

334 U.S. WARSHIPS SUNK, DAMAGED OFF OKINAWAS

Casualties About 10,000 During Three Month Battle, N.Y. Times Discloses

Domei

NEW YORK, September 5.—The New York Times in its issue of September 3 carried a delayed dispatch of its correspondent in Guam dated August 18 reporting that a total of 334 warships of the United States Navy had been either sunk or damaged during the Okinawa operation that lasted three months and five days.

The warships which had been sunk totaled 35 and those damaged 29: He said that these figures have been made public, for there is no reason whatever to conceal them from the public today when the war is over. These figures at the same time suggest how courageously the United States Navy stood the most fierce offensive of the Japanese forces in landing the U.S. 10th Army and maintain it until the time of the ultimate victory.

Up to that moment U.S. Navy authorities only published partially the damage sustained by its navy in the last ground operations on a large scale. The figures which were available at the Fleet Headquarters give those warships which had been sunk as 32 and those damaged 57. It must be noted in this respect that the majority of the warships which had been damaged during the Okinawa operation were repaired and returned to the war front before the termination of the war against Japan.

The Okinawa operation which began on March 17 until June 21 when the systematic resistance of Japan came to an end was the most bloodiest war ever experienced by the navies of the world. Day after day Japanese air units came raiding and in addition to causing the most horrible damage to the United States Navy the number of casualties reached about 10,000.

The figures which have been made public through passing the censorships of the U.S. naval authorities indicate the damage which had been brought about by the Japanese Kamikaze special attack units which penetrated the United States warships in defiance of enormous sacrifices by the counterattacks of the United States patrol planes and antiaircraft gun fire.

None of the American capital warships had been sunk, but those which had been damaged reached 47. It is estimated that it will take nine months to repair those damaged warships.

Reviews Past Battles

Domei

YOKOHAMA, September 3.—The Battle of Bismark Sea which on March 2, 1943, cost the Japanese 22 ships and over 100 planes was a decisive aerial engagement of the southwest Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur told correspondents today.

General MacArthur recalled that in that battle the 5th Air Force commanded by General George Kenney with only 135 planes had completely surrounded the Japanese convoy.

He added that "some people have doubted the figure in that battle but we have the names of every ship sunk. By October 1943, Kenney was throwing 200 planes against Rabaul.

He said that we never could have moved out of Australia if Kenney had not taken the air away from the Japanese.

WAR-SUFFERERS' RELIEF URGED BY DIET MEMBERS

Jiichiro Matsumoto, Dr. Ashida, 31 Others Submit Questionnaire to Government

Emphasizing the difficult conditions under which the millions of war-sufferers were living and the need for prompt remedial measures, Jiichiro Matsumoto, Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, and 31 other members of the House of Representatives, have prepared and submitted to the Government a questionnaire entitled, "Questionnaire Concerning the Relief of War-Sufferers." The questionnaire mentions the illegal disposal by certain units of the Army and of the Navy of their stores, and suggests that the Government search out and redistribute to war-sufferers these illegally disposed and other stores; it urges a more ambitious housing scheme for the war-sufferers; and, finally, it would have the Government reclaim and distribute among war-sufferers quilts made of cotton collected from private homes during the war and distributed to munition factories and mine dormitories.

The questionnaire is in gist as follows:

"The War of Greater East Asia has ended in Japan's defeat. The number of houses burned down by incendiary and bombing attacks is 2,300,000 and that of war-sufferers about 10,000,000. Most of these sufferers live in miserable huts which they have improvised amid the debris of their farmer homes. They can hardly sustain their family members, who are accordingly forced to disperse, to live with other families. They are poorly clad and fed. The dwelling and clothing issue of such a large number of war sufferers is really a very serious social question which must be taken up quickly and earnestly for necessary measures by the Government.

"(1) In the confusion following the announcement on August 15 of Japan's surrender, certain units of the Army and of the Navy have indiscriminately disposed of clothing, provisions and other materials out of their stores. That more or less high ranking officers have carried large quantities of stores to their own homes, hid them or sold them in illicit deals to merchants, thereby illegally disposing of goods which should be utilized by the people after the termination of the war, and causing great loss to the State and people, is a well-known fact. Such misconduct will have a bad influence on popular thought. Had appropriate measures been carried out to furnish the war sufferers with these clothing, quilts, provisions, and building materials, how beneficial the effect would be on their living conditions during the coming winter. It is up to the Government to search out these inappropriately disposed goods and then to distribute them impartially to the war sufferers.

"(2) Living conditions have considerable bearing on one's attitude. Look at the miserable surroundings amid which these sufferers live! It is hardly possible for anyone to live through the coming winter under such conditions. The minds of those living in the atmosphere which those conditions foster are liable to be mean and stubborn. It would be too much to expect anything from them in the important task of reconstructing Japan. The Government has made public its plan involving the construction of 300,000 small houses for these sufferers, but it must enlarge the plan so as to meet the pressing requirements.

"(3) During the war, the Government caused the Japan Women's Association to collect raw cotton from private homes to be made into quilts which were contributed to munitions factories and mine dormitories. Now that the war has ended, these quilts must be idle. The Government ought to give directions to prefectural governments to reclaim them so that they may be given to the war sufferers.

"We, the undersigned, file this questionnaire and await the Government's answer on the points raised."

Slim Given Asia Post

Domei

LONDON, September 5.—The British War Office has announced that General Sir William J. Slim, Commander of the British 4th Army, has been named Commander of the Allied Land Forces in Southeast Asia. He succeeds Lieutenant General Sir Oliver W. H. Leese. General Slim led the Allied drive for Rangoon this year. Succeeding him will be Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey, who commanded the British troops in the Normandie landing.

Closing Rites Held For 88th Diet Session In House of Peers

The closing ceremony of the 88th Diet session was held in the House of Peers chamber at 11 a.m. on Thursday. The function was attended by Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni and all other Cabinet Ministers, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President, and Count Tadamasa Sasaki, Vice-President, both of the House of Peers, Toshio Shimada, Speaker, and Shokichi Katsuda, Vice-Speaker, both of the House of Representatives, and members of the two Houses. Prime Minister Prince Higashikuni read a gracious Imperial Rescript ordering the Imperial Diet session to be closed amid the most respectful attention of the whole assemblage. Then, Prince Tokugawa received the Imperial Rescript from the Prime Minister. The ceremony ended at 11:05 a.m.

GOVERNMENT QUIZZED ON JAPAN'S WAR DEFEAT

Ashida Presents 14-Point Questionnaire—Steps for Clarifying Cause, Responsibility Asked

What step does the Government intend to take for clarifying the causes and responsibility for leading the War of Greater East Asia to an unfavorable end, is asked in a written questionnaire submitted to the Government on September 4 by Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, member of the House of Representatives, backed by Yukio Ozaki, Ichiro Hatoyama, Takao Saito and 30 other members of the same House.

The questionnaire consists of the following principal points, and the reply of the Government to the questions is now being awaited with much interest.

1. Why does the Government think the War of Greater East Asia terminated unfavorably for Japan?
2. How does the Government think the circumstances that isolated Japan from the world started and progressed?
3. Does the Government think that at the opening of the War of Greater East Asia the defense and military strength of the Empire was fully adequate?
4. Does not the Government recognize regrettable flaws in the structure of war direction?
5. Does not the Government realize that there were many mistakes in the behind-the-gun measures?
6. Failure of bureaucratic control.
7. Non-characteristic nature of leaders.
8. Insufficiency in science and technique.
9. Mistakes in effectively utilizing human resources.
10. Improper food supply policy.
11. Does not the Government think that there was something lacking in the ideological war structure?
12. Lack of political nature in war direction.
13. Where does the Government think the responsibility lies for leading the War of Greater East Asia to an unfavorable end?
14. What steps does the Government intend to take for clarifying the causes and responsibility for leading the War of Greater East Asia to an unfavorable end?

CHINESE DISCUSSIONS ON

Details Being Thrashed Out Between Communists, Chungking

Special

NEW DELHI, September 5.—The exchange of opinions between the Chinese Central Government and Chinese Communist leaders have now been concluded and the discussion of details has begun, the Chungking radio said today.

According to the broadcast, General Mao Tse-tung, Communist leader, conferred twice with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek while General Chou En-lai, one of the Communist military leaders, had a further long conference with the members of the Central Government.

Marines Land at Penang

Domei

LONDON, September 5.—Rear Admiral Cedric Holland has been entrusted with the occupation of Singapore. It was learned that two more British warships, the cruiser Sussex and the destroyer Vigilance were due to arrive in Singapore yesterday. The Sussex will carry Rear Admiral Holland. Another report said that more Allied marines have landed at Penang and may also land at Sabang off northern Sumatra.

BIG CHANGE-OVER SOUGHT IN GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Popular Autonomy Must Replace Bureaucracy, Says Togo In Diet Interpellation

Interpellating on the Government policy as clarified by Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni at the plenary session of the House of Representatives on September 5, Dr. Minoru Togo, in pointing out the causes of defeat, urged the establishment of a responsible administration and the reform of the system of Government officials.

"One of the causes of defeat is the result of our dualistic diplomacy since the Manchurian Incident, while the true characteristics of the Empire and the people's tradition that aim at world peace and common prosperity with all other nations has been seriously distorted. Hence our future diplomacy must be based on our return to the true peace-loving and non-aggressive characteristics of the Empire and tradition" he said.

"It may be no exaggeration to say that the failure of our recent pluralistic political direction became the cause of the defeat. That is to say, on the one hand, the extremely despotic control of politics by the military aggravated our incapacity to continue the war, despite the desire to continue it, as it did not consider the people's livelihood that forms the base of the total fighting strength. To speak frankly, the greatest cause of our defeat was that the administration was monopolized by the military and bureaucrats, and those having no responsibility for administration came to control politics till it became impossible to find where the responsibility rested.

"Meeting the crisis of the rise or fall of the nation, the people eagerly desired the action of a great political power that would manifest the total fighting strength of the Empire. Therefore, I regard it an urgent necessity at this moment to restore constitutional and responsible politics established by our forefathers at bloody sacrifice in its original form.

"The vast Government office staffs who had been required in wartime must be immediately reduced. What the present moment requires is not bureaucratic control but autonomous control by people's organizations. Government offices should limit their activity to taking charge of fundamental outlines and let the people manifest their wishes in order to effect an early recovery of the nation. Thus we demand a fundamental reform in the structure of Government officials itself. That is to say, the Civil Official Appointment Law, now in force, must be immediately abolished, the evil of forming school cliques among officials must be destroyed, and the former formalistic principle of regarding law as all powerful must be removed.

"For fostering the speedy expansion of the people's strength, I believe it is of the first urgency that local autonomous rule be quickly revived. Furthermore it is the eager wish of the people to have the Governors of Tokyo Metropolis and the prefectures elected by public election.

"It is expected that agriculture will become the most important center of our industry. Japan now must make a new start as a farming nation. Yet we cannot expect increased farm production by only intensifying the present small-farm operation system. We must in the future carry out very highly efficient development of agriculture and fishery in order to become not only a great agricultural nation but also the greatest fishery country in the world.

"Viewing the present situation objectively, there is danger of inflation, but it would not be impossible to avoid inflation if the Government takes proper steps. Then, how is the Government going to deal with the wartime controlled economy system? During the war, various economic plans and controls were made, but almost all of them failed. I believe that the former bureaucratic control should be changed to a autonomous control by public organizations, with the stabilization of the people's life as the ultimate objective."

In reply to the interpellation made by Mr. Togo, Prime Minister His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni said in substance as follows.

"Mr. Togo has expressed many valuable opinions covering varied fields. I believe that the future administration must stand on just public opinion. Whatever is recognized as just and proper must be immediately put into effect. What is wrong must be instantly removed disregarding all former circumstances. The future administration must be thus a bright and happy one

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JAPANESE AGGRESSION ENDED, STATES ATTLEE

Allies Rejoice at Downfall of Enemy, Prime Minister Broadcasts on September 3

Domei

LONDON, September 3.—Following is the text of Prime Minister Clement Attlee's address broadcast today following the surrender of Japan:

At last, the Japanese the last of our enemies whose ambition plunged the world into so much misery signed the terms in Tokyo. Thus Japan's long course of imperialist and militarist aggression has ended. We of the British Commonwealth and Empire and all our Allies rejoice at the downfall of our enemy, at the release of those of our fellow citizens who have been in prison and the freeing of the peoples who have been so long subjected to Japanese rule.

We should today acknowledge again the debt that we owe to the men of our own country and the dominions, India, the colonies and to the United States who fighting not only against the ruthless and barbarous enemy but against the appalling torturous conditions have brought about this great event. To the men of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, we pay our tribute. At long last the ordeal of the Chinese people has been terminated.

Let us remember today that it was the Japanese action in Manchuria which started the chain of events that culminated in the World War.

The lesson that peace is indivisible and can only be preserved by the nations all over the world should have been learnt in 1918. The world experienced a second world War more grievous than the first. The lesson that was not learnt in 1918 must be learnt today.

Suffered Many Defeats

Six years ago today and in these long years the British have known the defeats, reverses and successes of war. Long has been the performance of the routine task. We have known the pride of achievement and anxiety for our loved ones. We have seen great cities blotted out and devastated. The British Commonwealth of Nations had to end the war by taking on its full share by the efforts of our men and women at home, in the Dominions, in India, and in the Colonies. At no time has there been any failure, or a whimper in the faces of men.

We are new emerging from six years of waste. It is true that in the course of it there were many examples of magnificent courage and devotion. It is true that in the course of it we have seen unsurpassed exhibition of national unity. We have demonstrated to the world what is the strength of free people.

But this was not without terrible losses. We have lost many of the finest youths whom we can so ill spare. There is not only the private grief which lay desolate so many homes by the public loss of irreplaceable human beings, we are suffering today from the loss of those who died in the years of 1914 to 1918. And we will assuredly in the future feel, the lack of those who perished that civilization might continue.

We have won a great victory. We can share wholeheartedly in the triumph with our Dominions, India and the Colonies, with all our Allies and particularly with the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. Only we know, the length of our endurance, in the severity of the trials which we have endured and overcome, and the extent to which we have placed to the service of humanity the whole of our resources. We have a right to rejoice, but our triumph will be empty and short lived if we do not take to heart the lesson which our sufferings have taught us, and the heavy responsibility that our victory entails.

New World Order

It was realized by many of us before the war that a contest between great nations with modern weapons of war and bombing airplanes was bound to inflict enormous material losses on the capitals at home and abroad. We have seen works of years destroyed and dispersed in a few years. Only by a gain in the progress of the human spirit and the growth of the human society, these losses would have been in vain. Today, more than ever before, looking back on those six years of waste and carnage, it will take years for us to build up a world order in which all nations may dwell in security.

The development of weapons of immense destructiveness, culminating in the release of the atomic bomb, has made it a matter, not merely desirable, but vital to the future of civilization. We also celebrate today for the first time in peace the anniversary of the second World War. It will be our task in the closest association with other nations to attempt to establish a world order in which war shall ever be vanished. And I rejoice in particular there is a full realization of the gravity of the problems which confront us in the new era which is now opening. At any rate it is the last Jap that counts. Before we can rest there is much to be done.

I want to talk over with you some of the responsibilities we must shoulder. It is natural that all of us desire as soon as possible a return to civil life, for the men of the armed forces. The Government intends to do something, but I have never encouraged you to think, that the end of hostilities would lead to the immediate release of all our men and women in the forces. I want you to remember first of all that while conditions are fairly settled as they are in Europe, we must continue to find forces for the occupation of the British zone in Germany. We must play our part in the agreement with our Allies.

We must take our share of establishing conditions in Europe, which allow reconstruction without violence. We have commitments in southeast Europe, in the Mediterranean, and in the Middle East. These responsibilities fall to us as victors. Our sole endeavor is to enable the will of the people to speak over and to assist in the establishment everywhere a government that will have popular support. It is a little difficult, but if we are to finish the task we must perform it.

We have commitments in the East. We have to see to it that order is restored in Burma, and territories overrun by the Japanese in which peaceful administration can only be restored by armed force. The occupation of Japan will need substantial forces for some time to come. You will realize that we are forced to maintain at the present time the garrisons in the vital fortresses along the network of our sea and air communications.

Responsibility of Navy

There is the responsibility of the Royal Navy in the task of clearing the mines, for salvage, for the disposal of wreck and there are heavy commitments in the emergency transport of men and supplies which will be difficult to meet with the present world shipping. Thus the maintenance of our forces by sea, in the air and on the ground are vitally necessary if we are to fulfil our obligations to our Allies and if we are to see that what we have won in the war is not lost in the immediate postwar period. All of you will remember the stern period at the end of the last war.

You will remember that one of the hard difficulties in the situation was the inability of the Powers which had won the war to provide the necessary forces in preventing section interests pending the negotiations for a world peace. We must not fail the world. We have fought for democracy. We must ensure that the conditions which justifies it exists.

Let me clear up some of the situations here today. The Government had to act by definite assumptions. We had the plans for the possible continuance of the Japanese war for some months. In fact, we can all rejoice that it has ended before we anticipated.

The return of our men to civil life is of course helped by this event, but its full effect cannot be realized immediately. And this brings me to the question of demobilization. The Minister of Labor and National Service will make a detailed statement as soon as possible. But I want to make a few general observations tonight.

We mobilized the whole of our resources to fight the war, and in no field are we more fully mobilized than that in manpower. Statements have been made from time to time with regard to demobilization. There have been some of those which were optimistic. In particular there have been statements made about release of particular numbered groups. It is not wholly realized that some of these are large. An advance release of a single group may effect 200,000 men.

Eden's Plan Fair

During the period of the coalition government, the then Foreign Secretary, devised a scheme which was explained and discussed at very great length. That scheme has been generally accepted as based on fair principles. It is flexible and is capable of being speeded up to any extent it might be decided upon. I am certain that we should make a great mistake if we depart from its main principles.

I would solemnly warn the nation that unless we work a carefully planned scheme it is chaos. This happened at the end of the last war. I myself served in the first World War, and understand very well how serving men feel.

Although the Japanese war has ended only a fortnight ago, we have already speeded up the releases from the forces. The men and women are preparing for release only twice as fast as they were a month ago. For the rest of the year, an average of 45,000 will be coming out every week. I am quite sure that everyone of you will realize that care has to be taken in balancing the demands of persons with particular types of skill and experience whose services are urgently needed.

However, we have made arrangements to speed up the release in Class B by offering releases inmmediately to all those selected as soon as possible. We also decided to improve the conditions of releases in Class B, by granting postwar credit and repayment for overseas service, as soon as possible after release instead of waiting for the end of the emergency period. I have asked all those men released from the forces to move up the scales. We will make releases as soon as possible.

Short of Manpower

We are desperately short of man power. We want to ask just as much as you want to come, and we want you back as quickly as possible. To meet the demands of the services, men between 18 and 30 are being called up because they are urgently needed as keymen in the vital work of reconstruction. In particular, we are calling up men in the munitions industry.

In order to restore the civilian expert manufacturing and such industries and bring their services to the 1930 prewar level we require about 5,000,000 workers. There need be no doubt that there will be ample absorption for men released from the forces. It is the earnest desire of the Government through justice to treat all those who are serving. In particular we must see that justice is done to those overseas.

As our plan develops further statements will be made from time to time so as to keep everyone informed in the way things are going. We have to consult the Dominions and our Allies on transport difficulties.

Atchenson Is Selected As MacArthur's Aide, Says State Secretary

Special

SAN FRANSCISCO, September 5.—George Atchenson, a career diplomat with 25 years service in the Far East, will serve as a political adviser to General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander, in Japan, Secretary of State James Byrnes announced at a press conference on Tuesday several hours before his scheduled departure for London. The State Secretary also announced that the United States does not oppose the Russian occupation of the Kurile Islands and the southern half of Saghalin. He revealed that the United States and Russia had conferred on this subject during the Yalta Conference.

FRENCH PRESIDENT FETES REPUBLIC'S ANNIVERSARY

De Gaulle Avers France Must Take Her Rightful Place Among Nations of World

Domei

PARIS, September 4.—Speaking over the Paris radio tonight on the anniversary of the Third Republic, President General Charles de Gaulle asserted that France must take her rightful place among the nations of the world, declaring that, "today we celebrate the anniversary of the Third Republic in liberty and with victory won."

"During the 70 years of the Third Republic," he continued, "France recovered from the disaster of 1870-71. She built a new and great Empire stretching to far countries of the earth, she formed powerful alliances and won a great war, recovered Alsace-Lorraine and stabilized the major internal disturbances.

"The Third Republic stood for powerful principles of liberty, justice and sovereignty of the people without which there can be no durable strength." "But there were allied to it certain vices which in the end resulted in a kind of paralysis which seemed to strike a mortal blow in the extreme peril of 1940."

As an instance of instability he said that during the 21 years between wars there were no less than 20 different heads of French governments who between them formed 45 cabinets not counting minor reshuffles.

The French President then described how France had been climbing from the depths of the abyss and how life was slowly flowing back and the country was generally finding her place in the world. He stated: "We have many things to rebuild, many to change, much work to do and a great deal of intelligence and courage to do it with. Many reforms—political, economic, social and moral—must be carried through.

"In the field of world politics we must take our rightful place in solving the difficult problems of peace in the organization of the world in international cooperation —problems which if they remain unsolved will plunge the world into a new frightful catastrophe.

"If we are to succeed in great tasks before us, it is not enough to build a system no matter how good it appears in theory. Great things are accomplished by human valor rather than by theories. Frenchmen and French women you are present at the birth of the Fourth Republic. Long live the Republic, long live France!"

De Gaulle Back in Paris

Domei

PARIS, September 4.—President General Charles de Gaulle returned here on August 30 from an eight-day trip to the United States and Canada. He expressed complete satisfaction with the achievements of his visit.

Definite assurance was understood to have been received by the French President that the United States would give strong support to the task of an economic reconstruction of France.

Franco Told by Allies To Withdraw Troops From Tangiers Zone

Special to Nippon Times

LONDON, September 5.—Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco has been told that he must withdraw his troops from the international zone of Tangiers which was occupied by them in June, 1940. The British, American, Russian and French representatives decided this at their conference in Paris and the decision was given to the Spanish Government today by the British Ambassador and the French diplomatic representative in Madrid.

ATTITUDE OF U.S. PRESS IS SOBER TOWARD JAPAN

Must Punish Responsible Japanese; There Should Be No Coddling

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—Editorial comments continued to select sober attitudes toward problems posed by the occupation of Japan. Many newspapers expressed determination that responsible Japanese be punished for the maltreatment of Allied war prisoners, revealed since their liberation.

The New York Herald Tribune on August 31 said "it is obvious that changes now being made in Japan's political structure are not of much consequence. They are being devised by members of the Oligarchy to give a surface indication of reform."

The Milwaukee Journal, August 29, said "not with any sense of Roman triumph or glory does our fleet sail into Tokyo Bay. The price has been too great."

The New York Times on September 1 saw in the Japanese maltreatment of war criminals "but possible proof that the poison of race and nation fed to the Japanese and Germans by the masters brought forth brutality that violated every principle of civilization."

The New York Herald Tribune on September 1 said the trial and punishment of the Japanese officials responsible for the abuse of prisoners "should be swift and sure, no matter how low they may bow as they say so sorry nor how exalted their position."

No Coddling of Japanese

The New York World Telegram on August 31, said "we must impose our will upon the Japanese without stampeding them. We will not invade any homes. But you can bet there will not be any coddling on our part."

The press continued to support President Truman's recommendation to Congress that most of the outstanding Lend-Lease accounts be written off as part of the war's conclusion.

The Nashville Tennessean on August 21 declared "whether we regard the writing off of the Lend-Lease account as a prize, we have paid for victory a price we shall have paid for the reconstruction of world economy in which we and all may thrive, we shall be wise to recognize in it an investment in survival."

The Baltimore Sun listed the "benefits" of Lend-Lease as the saving of American lives by the defeat of terrible foes" and said "let us accept those benefits as our full payment and thereby make a new contribution to the general good feeling and recovery."

The New York Herald Tribune on September 1 said "not enlightened perception of advantages already gained by Lend-Lease and of future advantages to occur from wiping the slate clean is the measure of practical wish of president's counsel."

Future economic problems of the world are a valid cause for apprehension but Lend-Lease has done its job well and must not be turned into an element of friction in the difficult days ahead.

Books for Soldiers

For rest and recreation of the soldiers of the Allied Occupation Forces, the Kanagawa Prefectural and Yokohama City authorities will shortly place English books from the Kanagawa Library and the Yokohama Library at their disposal while also asking for contributions of reading matter from the general public. Also movie houses for the occupation troops will be opened soon where films brought by the Allied army and those in stock here will be shown.

FORRESTAL DISCLOSES NEW GERMAN WEAPONS

Describes Many Arms Which Were Unsuccessfully Used In European War

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 4.—German research in revolutionary naval weapons much of which were made available to the Japanese fell just short of success although it constitutes a springboard of a future war of horror if the world should again lose peace, U.S. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal said on August 28 in a report covering his recent European inspection tour.

"Although the Germans were generally six months too late in the development and the mass production of weapons," Secretary Forrestal warned, "if in the future, some maniac has delusions of a world empire, he will start where the Germans left off. For our own defense and for the future peace of the world, it behooves us to continue the research in military subjects.

"Plans of information and technicians were shipped to Tokyo from Berlin by submarine to keep us as busy as possible in the Pacific.

Invented New Submarine

"Among Germany's most ambitious projects and other successes was the submarine which would be able to stay submerged almost continuously and could achieve under water a speed of 18 knots per hour—faster than on the surface."

"Mr. Forrestal said that Germany turned out 116 of these new submarines called the model 21, but none of the 116 ever made a war patrol.

"Fortunately this model was plagued by a series of minor failures which prevented its use before the war ended" he added. "In all Germany built about 1,150 submarines of which we and our Allies sank about one out of two.

"The new submarine through breather pipe, elevated near a periscope was able to take in fresh air and thus to run a diesel engine to recharge its electric batteries."

The usual submarine, Secretary Forrestal declared is depended on the diesel engine and thus forced to travel at half speed while underwater. By stepping up the use of the electric battery, the model 21 could travel underwater at 18 knots. Speed could only be maintained for one hour but improvements were underway.

Made Propulsion Machinery

Another field in which the Germans were frustrated although they developed significant advances was the propulsion machinery. Mr. Forrestal stated that in some of them almost double temperature and pressure used in equivalent American machinery was employed.

He said: "We found, however, that in spite of their ability to control these very high pressures and temperatures, the Germans had made a faulty application of their knowledge getting less efficient and spectacular results than we have been getting with lower pressures and temperatures.

"Particularly interesting advance in propulsion machinery was the use of hydrogen peroxide as fuel for the Germans used the common knowledge that the hydrogen peroxide molecule released vast amounts of energy. Special turbines were designed which could use the energy release."

The basic research which most interested the navy, he said, was the German experimentation with speeds faster than sound such as achieved by the V-2 rocket. To perfect such weapons, wind tunnels far in advance of any in the United States were built to reproduce conditions existing at super zonic speeds. One such tunnel, Mr. Forrestal revealed is being dismantled for experimental work in the United States.

"Working toward invention of a missile which could be guided unerringly to its target, the Germans developed a spider torpedo connected to its firing point by wire. By remote control, it could be made to change its depth or the course and even to jump it out of the water like a tortoise," he added.

"The Germans had in a development stage, several rockets superior to the V-2 and they planned to continue all rocket production in vast underground plants uninterrupted by Allied bombing."

Used Ghost Planes

Domei

LONDON, September 4.—The Associated Press said on August 31 that during the closing stages of the European war, the United States 8th Air Force carried out successful experiments with pilotless radio controlled Ghost bombs, which completely mystified the Germans. This top secret project was told for the first time today.

The old Flying Fortresses retired from combat were loaded with 11 tons of bombs and were directed into the heavily defended German island base of Heligoland in the north. The pilot set the course and bailed out while still over the land.

Several of the Ghost planes were reported to have crashed on the island causing considerable damage to the German naval installations. The Nazis were puzzled because the bombers flew through the heaviest flak and crashed without the crew bailing out.

GREEK GOV'T. IS WARNED

Yugoslavia Ired by Mass Persecution Of Macedonians

Domei

LONDON, September 3.—The Yugoslav Government has, according to the Belgrade radio, warned the Greek Government against the mass persecution of the Macedonian population and the incidents along the Greek-Yugoslav border.

The radio adds that the Yugoslav Government has informed the great Powers of this step and has accepted the American proposal for two commissions of inquiry. It desires the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States and France to be represented on them.

Reuter adds that under Prime Minister Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovich, the Yugoslav section of Macedonia was set up as a federal unit and Yugoslav propaganda has been campaigning for the union of all Macedonians in one State.

The Greeks deny these accusations and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin stated in a recent House of Commons speech that they were without foundation.

WASHINGTON DISCLOSES LOSS OF SOLDIERS AT SEA

Claims 4,612 Men Lost Their Lives Due to Sinkings and Damages to Ships

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 3—The U.S. War Department announced today that 4,612 American soldiers lost their lives at sea during the course of the war. The loss represents .068 per cent of the total embarkation in all theaters which numbered 6,753,261 troops.

Marine casualties suffered by the army in the war against Germany totaled 3,604.

In the war against Japan, American soldiers lost at sea as a result of ship sinkings or damages to ships totaled 1,008. Tabulation which covers a period from December 7, 1941 through to the end of July 1945 covers troop losses in China, Burma, India, Pacific and Alaska sectors and excludes casualties from the landing operations.

A total of 1,850,691 American soldiers embarked from the United States ports for the Pacific destinations during the war. Of this total only 165 soldiers or .008 per cent were lost at sea on outbound moves. It said that 843 of the total soldiers lost at sea in the Pacific were undergoing sea trips within or between the oversea Pacific theaters.

The War Department conservatively estimates that every soldier sent to the Pacific made at least four sea trips. On this basis, the army's total marine loss represents .03 per cent of men embarked or the loss of 13 soldiers for every 100,000 troops embarked.

SUGAR PACT EXTENDED

12 Countries Sign International Protocol in London

Domei

LONDON, September 4—The International Sugar Agreement for regulation of production and marketing of sugar has been extended for another year until August 31, 1946, by the signing of protocol at Foreign Office on August 31.

The original agreement of 1937 was for five years and has already twice been extended by protocol; this time it will be continued under the same conditions as applied last year.

The protocol remains open for signature through September as representatives of only 12 countries were present at the ceremony; namely, South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Holland, Peru, Portugal, USSR and Yugoslavia.

Brazilian Ambassador to London Jose J. de Arago signed on behalf of Brazil and Minister Don Fernando Bercke Meyer for Peru.

GREEK VICE-PREMIER QUITS

Domei

ATHENS, September 5.—Greek Prime Minister Admiral Petros Voulgaris announced on September 2 that he has accepted the resignation of Deputy Prime Minister Kiriakes Varvaressos, Reuters reported.

The Prime Minister declared that he will remain in the office despite the Deputy Prime Minister's resignation because of "exceptionally delicate conditions the country is in on the eve of the departure of Regent Archbishop Damaskinos for London where very important questions concerning the national claims will be discussed."

RUSSIAN ADMINISTRATION ESTABLISHED IN GERMANY

12 Directorates, Each One Headed by German, Set Up In Occupied Zones

Domei

BERLIN, September [illegible]—Associated Press correspondent Louis P. Lochner today reported that the Russians have taken to build the German administrative set-up for their section of German Reich consisting of 12 administrative departments called Directorates.

Mr. Lochner reported that two of the directorates already are installed in the former Reich Marshal Herman Goering's old Air Ministry building.

At the head of each department is a director, a German who has been hand picked by the Russians.

So far the directors are not functioning as a collective body comparable to a cabinet according to the best information, but take their orders from the Russians. The directors, however, have been holding frequent conferences with each other as their duties to bring them together.

Talks with such directors as were reached indicated that most of them expected their jobs to grow into State Secretariates such as were envisioned at the Potsdam Conference.

The Potsdam Conference expressed a desire to avoid the centralization of the German Government at the present but many observers here have said events may force the formation of secretariates on a national basis before the western Allies are ready for such a move. These observers include some members of an Allied Group Control Council.

The American and British military governments, however, have been carrying out strict interpretation of the Potsdam plan avoiding the appointment of any high officials and working to rebuild German administration slowly upward from the bottom.

Bulgaria Seeks Leniency

Domei

SOFIA, September 5.—The Bulgarian Government has informed Prime Minister Kimon Georgiev to "reduce considerably the obligations imposed on Bulgaria under the armistice terms regarding the support of Soviet troops in Bulgaria. It said also that Russia has promised to give necessary food supplies for Bulgarian livestock which faced starvation due to drought.

Bevin Seeing Bullard, Shone

Domei

LONDON, September 5.—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin has summoned to London for consultation of the British representatives in Teheran. Among the high officials are Sir Reader Bullard, Minister to Iran, and Terence Shone, Minister to Syria and Lebanon.

Spanish Ministers Named

Domei

MEXICO CITY, September 5.—Two more ministers have been appointed to the Spanish Republican Government in exile with their headquarters in Mexico City, the Associated Press reported on September 2. Premier Jose Giral, who heads the new regime, announced that General Hernandez Savria now in France, has accepted the post of Minister of War, and Miguel Santel the post of Minister of Education.

Soong Leaves Canada

Domei

OTTAWA, September 5.—Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, left for Washington by air on September 2 after a two-day visit here during which he discussed with the Canadian Government matters of mutual interest between China and Canada.

The Yasuda Bank
Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥[illegible]
Reserves .... [illegible]
Chairman of the Board:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President:
DAISUKE TAKEI, Esq.
Vice-President:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
SASUKE SUZUKI, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku

INFORMATION PROGRAM SET

Will Be Created in U.S. State Department; Abolishing OWI

James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, has been ordered by President Harry Truman to set up America's first peacetime Foreign Information Program in the State Department, according to a Washington report received here. It also said that the Office of War Information (OWI) will be abolished effective September 15 and that the President has directed Mr. Byrnes to take over part of the OWI operations overseas.

The aim, President Truman declared, will be to give the people of other nations a full and fair picture of American life as well as the aims and policies of the United States Government.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY IS DISCUSSED AT CAIRO

British Envoy Killearn Told of Egypt's Desire to Modify Agreement

Domei

CAIRO, September 3.—The Anglo-Egyptian treaty is generally believed to be one of the main subjects to be discussed by Lord Killearn, British Ambassador to Egypt, and Sir Walter Smart, Oriental Secretary to the British Embassy, at the meeting between the British Middle East diplomats and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

The Arabic Independent paper El Mokattam stated today that Lord Killearn who has left Cairo for Britain had been informed officially of Egypt's desire for treaty modifications.

The conference, it is thought in Cairo, will enable the British Government to plan a long-range policy for the Middle East. Reuters diplomatic correspondent said that the most burning problems of the whole Middle East including the question of Jewish immigration into Palestine will be discussed.

Also informed quarters in London, according to Reuters, state that the need to wind up military and economic arrangements created by the war in these countries will be in the forefront of the talks. These wartime arrangements include the extremely important Middle Eastern supply and evacuation of British forces stationed in the neighborhood of Suez and the Persian Gulf. The winding-up of the Middle Eastern supply center will involve the discussion of the general economic position in all the countries concerned.

Killearn Due in London

Domei

LONDON, September 3.—Lord Killearn, British Ambassador to Cairo, was in London today. It also said that Sir Francis H. W. Stonehewer Bird, Ambassador at Bagdad, has been in Britain for some weeks.

Big Change-Over Sought In Government Policies

(Continued From Page 1)

fully reflecting the people's wish.

"It is not long since the present Cabinet was formed, and there are many matters which must be studied. With such an attitude as I mentioned above, I intend to manifest in future policies and measures the points you have now expressed after fully studying them."

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ¥[illegible]
Capital Paid-up ... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ..... [illegible]
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, [illegible], Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, [illegible]monoseki, Moji, Kokura, [illegible]hata, Wakamatsu, [illegible], Kurume, Saga, [illegible] and Kagoshima.
Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
Kobe Branch:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) [illegible]
Kyoto Branch:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyo[illegible]
[illegible]

OBSERVANCE OF RESCRIPT IS URGED BY WAKATSUKI

Show True Characteristic of Japanese He Says in Resolution in Upper House

"To bear what is unbearable is true courage and to execute what is promised at any cost is a characteristic of the Japanese people," said Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, in explaining a resolution calling for the nation's faithful observance of the Imperial Will, at the plenary session of the House of Peers held on September 4.

"It is ever regrettable that after four years of hostility, the turn of the war was unfavorable and we had to suspend fighting. It can never be denied that the enemy is superior to us in abundance of material supply and in machinery and industrial power," he said. In using the dreadful atomic bomb or in applying science to practice, he is a step ahead us. Such being the case, if we were to continue fighting, there is no knowing we would be so thoroughly defeated as to be placed in such a state as we would never be able to arise from it.

"Graciously solicitous of the peace and happiness of the subjects and of world civilization, His Majesty the Emperor made a great decision and promulgated the ending of the war, and pointed out the way for the people to follow. We feel greatly impressed by the Imperial solicitude.

"The defeat is regretful. But fact is fact, and we must face it squarely. To bear what is unbearable is true courage, and to execute what is promised at any event is a special characteristic of the people. The people of Japan must now show our true courage, bear hardship, and show our sincere wishes to the Allied Nations. We must all comply with the Imperial Wish, deeply reflect, unite together, avoid carelessly following others, heighten morality, possess sound thought, cultivate a habit of bearing full responsibility upon once determining and acting, and thus to become a superior race compared with any other in the world. Internally protecting the characteristics of the Empire, and outwardly contributing to bring about world peace, we must set the Imperial Mind at ease."

Hatoyama Breaks Long Silence

Breaking his many years' silence, Ichiro Hatoyama, a prominent liberal member of the House of Representatives, made the following statement in regard to the future of the politics of Japan on Tuesday when the 88th session of the Imperial Diet was opened:

"The cause that led to the war and to the eventual defeat is attributable to a section of the people who monopolized the political and economic power of the country. The politics of Japan should begin with the task of restoring the politics and economy to the hands of the people. Needless to say, the responsibility for the state of affairs rests with us, too. A cry is raised that we should resign from our posts. However, we intend to muster those people who share the same views with us and devote ourselves to the reconstruction of a new Japan.

"The degeneration and inefficiency of the bureaucrats brought about the shrinkage of the industries and others in Japan and the bureaucrats become degenerated and inefficient because their powers multiplied. We can promote our industries only by restoring various powers which have been held by the bureaucrats.

"When the industries have recovered, we would like to assert free trade based on the principle of free economy. The question of unemployment will become the most important issue in the future. In this connection, special attention is essential to the problem for giving due consideration to the soldiers who will lose jobs, for there is a possibility that they may run into a dangerous thought.

"Because of the possibility of such a tendency, the question of education is very important. What was lacking in education in Japan is that it failed to perfect the individual character. The education which teaches one to abuse one's enemy and to respect oneself is heretical. To respect one's freedom is meant to respect the freedom of others. The Japanese have so far mixed up liberalism with egoism. I am sure that the Americans will come to understand us if we fairly assert what we believe is right.

"It offers no obstacle to the peace of the world for the Japanese to have their own pride. Whether in the field of diplomacy or in internal politics there will be freedom and common harmony and peace."

Made Director-General

Motoi Sato, Chief of the First Department of the Bureau of Legislation, was appointed Director-General of the newly-established Patent and Standard Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry under date of September 5.

BOND ISSUES DISCLOSED

Total Since 1937 Reaches ¥101,879,000,000; Absorption 94.8 Per Cent

- The total national bond issue since the beginning of the China Affair in 1937 to the end of July this year reached ¥101,879,000,000, and the rate of absorption was 94.8 per cent. The standing issue at the end of July was ¥114,290,000,000.
- The national bond issue in 1937 was ¥2,230,000,000; in 1938, ¥4,530,000,000; in 1939, ¥5,516,000,000; in 1940, ¥6,884,000,000; in 1941 ¥10,191,000,000; in 1942, ¥14,259,000,000; in 1943, ¥21,147,000,000; in 1944, ¥30,484,000,000; in 1945 (January to July), ¥6,637,000,000.

The circulation of the Bank of Japan notes on August 15 totalled ¥30,282,000,000, showing an increase of ¥12,537,000,000 compared with the end of 1944. On August 15, the total loans made by the Bank was ¥28,074,000,000, showing an increase of ¥9,034,000,000 compared with the end of 1944.

SIMPLE DWELLING HOUSES SET FOR AIR RAID VICTIMS

Cabinet Approves Plan to Build 50,000 in Tokyo, 250,000 In Other Cities

To aid the war victims in their preparations for the coming winter, a detailed plan of constructing simple dwelling houses—50,000 in Tokyo, and 250,000 in other war-devastated cities for this year—was submitted by Welfare Minister Kenzo Matsumura at the Cabinet meeting of September 4 and was agreed upon.

According to this plan materials needed are: lumber, 7,500,000 koku; nails, 3,750 tons and numerous other materials including tatami. Materials in the hands of the Government, prefectural governments, house construction corporations and wartime construction groups will be utilized.

First preference will be accorded to the transport of these materials. Concerning labor, the already established construction corps will be used. Measures will be taken to mobilize house builders.

But it is viewed that the construction should be made essentially by the war victims themselves. For this reason, a simple method of assembling has been planned. It has been arranged that a group of 10 men can build a home in one day. People who cannot build their own homes can have their homes built by the house construction corporation or other concerns. Persons who cannot afford it can get aid from the People's Bank which will loan funds at a low interest. Also, the house construction corporation and public corporations will build houses which will be rented at a cheap rate or will be put up for sale. The cost of rent for a house of 6 tsubo will be ¥15 per month while it would be sold for ¥1,800.

The construction lot will be settled by putting into consideration transportation, electricity, water, gas and other facilities as well as the desire of the person entering into it. If the lot is situated in a war-damaged area, the utilization of the lot will be subject to the "Wartime Damage Land and Property Law." Therefore as the building would not be classified as a temporary one the consent of the land owner or surface right person is not needed until September 2. But after that date, the consent of the landowner is required. Furthermore the application for construction is in the hands of the Metropolitan Dwelling House Department for those in Tokyo and the various welfare departments of Prefectural Governments for those in the regional districts.

CAN CLOSE GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Principals in Kanagawa Receive Order Following Occupation

Whenever principals think it necessary, Girls' High Schools, Girls' Youths Schools and the senior course for girls of national schools are allowed to stop their classroom work in Kanagawa Prefecture in consideration of the stationing of the occupation troops in this area.

In this connection, the principals of those schools were given notice by the authorities concerned, which said, "The stoppage of classroom work does not mean the suspension of education. Teachers must visit the homes of the girls and give them proper guidance, while parents, too are requested to train their daughters.

"While at home, the girls must be so trained as to contribute toward the production of foodstuff. The training of those who have evacuated collectively must be continued and they must not be allowed to go out alone. The teacher who have evacuated accompanying pupils and students are requested to exert their utmost efforts to foster a strong spirit in the girls and to teach them to assume an open-minded attitude."

PIONEER POLITICIAN OZAKI APPEARS IN DIET AGAIN

Expresses Views to Shimada on Establishment of Real Constitutional Government

Yukio Ozaki, 88-year-old pioneer in Parliamentary politics in Japan, stressed the need for the establishment of the principle of humanity on the basis of justice, in a talk with the press in the lobby of the House of Representatives on September 3.

He had just seen Toshio Shimada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and laid before him his views on the building up of a real system of constitutional government in Japan.

He drew the attention of his interviewers to the growth of opinion in foreign countries favoring the idea of interdicting the atomic bomb which is said to have exercised a great influence in ending the war. He held that control of murderous weapons like the atomic bomb would do little toward the banishment of war from the earth.

His conviction was that the first condition of ending all war is to adapt the lives of the people of the world to the needs of making right prevail.

Mr. Ozaki parted company with political parties 10 years ago and has since used what influence he had in bringing about an improvement of the quality of politics in Japan.

In the 88th Diet session which was opened on September 4 he saw his chance of making a contribution toward the establishment of a political condition making possible the realization of his political ideals. He came up to Tokyo from Ikenotaira in the far province of Echigo to attend the Diet called to deliberate on measures for meeting the situation arising out of the termination of the war. The first thing he did once he was inside the Diet building was to go to Speaker Shimada to whom he bared his convictions. Then he gave the press an interview.

His remarks to the newspapermen, who had no doubt of the very large role to be played by him in the building up of a new Japan, were for the most part critical of politics as known in Japan in recent years. They are as follows:

"I wish to drive home to the people at the present period of the most difficult and gravest situation in the history of the country that the most important thing is for them to know what is right and what is not right.

"The attitude of the people is such as makes me suspect that they have little knowledge of what is just and what is not. The thought sometimes comes into my mind that they are mixing up two ideas, the one of the strong triumphing over the weak and the other of the strong being in the right or thinking that the two ideas are the same thing. Is it not that they believe the strong are always in the right and the weak in the wrong? Such a conception does not make for the way of human beings but that of brutes. What has been stated applies not only to individuals but also to States.

"In diplomatic negotiations, for example, the parties must see that they stick to the truth, that they are not influenced into deviating from the right path, and that they base their actions on reason and facts. By pitting force against force in diplomatic negotiations we cannot hope to avoid a third and a fourth war.

"There is need for the alteration of the content of education in Japan to meet the needs of instilling into the minds of the people the knowledge of the way of man based on right as distinguished from wrong.

"I hear talk about the atomic bomb having ended the war. There is talk in foreign countries of prohibiting the use of the bomb. Anything short of removing the root-cause of war will serve no purpose. Control of the atomic bomb is a matter of secondary importance in the prevention of war. The dominatingly important thing for us to do in order to insure that there will be no war is to have human beings revert to the way of life based on right.

"I am tempted to address myself to the politician of the days to come in these words: 'Men need to do much heart-searching.' Reason dictates that one should correct one's errors. I sometimes feel like asking whether the politicians of today know politics. It is hard to resist the temptation of regarding the members of the Diet as subordinate to administrative authority. If they are content with being subordinate to the Government, there should be nothing to prevent them resigning membership of the Diet. There are examples of a member of the Diet becoming a member of a Government committee under orders from the Government and turning himself into a 'handmaid' to administrative authority.

"The circumstances are such that it is impossible to say there is a system of constitutional politics working in Japan. There is the need for a display of positive activity by the Diet itself. In various foreign countries there already exists a condition making it possible for the Parliament to make itself the basis of activities such as should happen in Japan at the present momentous period in its history. I hope that the people, especially members of the Diet, will make a close study of the Law of the Diet to prepare themselves for the task of rebuilding Japan.

"I parted company with political parties 10 years ago. My action was the result of the conclusion arrived at by me that politicians, with views and experience entitling them to great respect as individuals, become helpless when organized in political parties.

"Parliamentary government rests on the conception of lives and property of individuals. Many people know that they are the owners of the things which belong to them. But few know that their lives are theirs too. If one's life is not one's own, then it follows that it must be a life borrowed from another. Then it follows that if one has lost one's life one has in effect returned what one had borrowed from another. I am afraid that the people as a whole are not clear about this. There is meaning in the action of one in giving one's life to His Majesty the Emperor only when one acts in full knowledge of this fact. Constitutional and parliamentary government must proceed from this conception of devotion.

How Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima City Took Tragic Toll of Stage Artists Told

"Carrying with me the remains of the friend in quest of whom I had gone to Hiroshima, I returned in a train which was crowded with demobilized people. The nightmarish thoughts of the past 17 days made me grit my teeth." Thus said Motoo Yada on his return from his tragic quest of Sadao Maruyama, the well-known actor who was giving performances in Hiroshima on August 6, at the time of the atomic bombing attack on that city.

Continuing, he said "Hoping against hope that Maruyama might still be alive, I reached Hiroshima after three days on an uncovered freight train, to be greeted by a scene of utter desolation and ruin. A disquieting premonition overcame me. The whole troupe under Maruyama was missing and I had only the slimmest clue, a bit of his own handwriting which had been passed on to me from person to person, to go by. After a search which covered the whole of the mutilated city, I came upon the prone figure of my friend, who had received a blow on his neck, apparently asleep. All about him were moaning and groaning people, so badly burnt and disfigured that they were beyond human recognition.

"Unconsciously I cried out. Barely opening his eyes, Maruyama murmured something in a low tone. Tears were running down his face. Since further treatment could not be made there, a trip of six or seven hours to Itsukushima with this seriously wounded patient, who had a temperature of over 40 degrees, was undertaken. He was literally covered with wounds from head to foot and exposure had already made the injuries serious. Through his pain he asked for the members of the troupe, but what could I say?

"The following day the ashes of five women members of the troupe, Morishita, Shimaki, Hanebara, Kasa and Komuro—the troupe had set out with nine members—were sent home. Somehow Maruyama sensed their passing and was sunk with a feeling of hopelessness. In his delirium he asked whether Miss Keiko Sonoi and Shozo Moriyama, two other members, had returned. When he was first brought back to Itsukushima, Maruyama, clasping his hand together mournfully said, "I am blind now. Please help me." These seemed full of forebodings, for he passed away on August 16. As the first symptom of the physical disintegration caused by shock, wounds and the gamma rays, he craved for water, but not a drop would pass his throat. Then pleurisy and pneumonia set in to take their final toll, death.

"In the meantime, news reached me that both Miss Sonoi and Shozo Moriyama had escaped safely. However, from a mere surface scratch Moriyama's wound had turned serious two weeks afterwards while Miss Sonoi, tired out from nursing Moriyama, came down with a temperature of 39 degrees—a result of the blood corpuscles being destroyed by the gamma rays. Twenty-two-year-old Shozo showed symptoms similar to scurvy and blood flowed from his mouth and nose. Delirium seized him as his temperature rose to 40 degrees. Three days later there was a sudden change in his condition and he could not utter a sound. Writing a note that he wanted to drink to his heart's content, he drew his last breath.

"Quickly in succession, Miss Sonoi from a slight cut on her left arm, suffered a scurvic condition which turned her whole body purple through internal hemorrhage. But through all this racking fever, like a true artiste, she went smiling to her death."

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, September 6

THE PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS

MAINICHI—In the speech made by the Prime Minister before the Diet on September 5, the following passage aroused a feeling of deep emotion and awe among us, the people:

"The termination of the war has been brought about solely through the benevolence of our sovereign. It was His Majesty Himself who, apologizing to the spirits of the Ancestors, decided to save the millions of His subjects from privation and misery, and to pave the way for an era of grand peace for generations to come."

Now, through the Diet, we, the people, are being informed about the detailed procedure concerning the termination of the war. And we should deeply bear in mind that His Majesty has, ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, been deeply and strongly concerned about the happiness of mankind and the peace of the world. And this August Wish, we, the people, must devoutly obey.

In the Imperial Rescript granted at the opening of the current session of the Imperial Diet, the "establishment of a peaceful State" and the "building up of the State upon ethical principles" were graciously emphasized. This, again, we must respectfully consider as being based solely on this same August Wish.

On the other hand, the Prime Minister's speech fully reveals in detail the true aspects as to why it became inevitable for our country to surrender to the Allied Nations. Loss of shipping, shortage of fuel, success of the enemy blockade on the seas directed against Japan, lowering of the efficiency of the domestic transportation capacity, lowering of the working efficiency on account of the air raids—these, the factors which rendered our total war organism impotent, were clearly revealed to the last detail.

What was it that brought this miserable misfortune upon Japan? The Prime Minister said: "There is little use in going back to the past trying to put the blame upon one person or another." But if this defeat is simply left alone as a defeat, and unless we search calmly and seriously for the reasons of this defeat, Japan and the Japanese people would in the coming construction of a peaceful State merely repeat the errors and failures of the past. Unless the national weaknesses and defaults which brought about this defeat are corrected and eliminated, there can only be decline and retrogression—absolutely no progress nor development could be expected.

What was the fundamental reason of the conflict between the fighting forces and government offices? What was the true reason for the drop of the people's morality? Those national phenomena which must be cursed—were they truly confined to the war only? The truth must be found and clarified, and then the corresponding fundamental measures have to be taken.

As the Prime Minister has pointed out, "We should reflect calmly upon our own conduct, each and every one of us, whether on the front or whether in or out of the government. That "a general repentance" is demanded, that "we should purify our hearts before the Gods, and start anew with a fresh and chastened spirit, keeping in mind the lessons of the past"—this, too, has to form an intrinsic part of our mental attitude.

Moreover, this "reflection" must dissect and analyse with the knife of a sharp and cool rationalism, all the problems that have to be reflected upon, and all exact and immutable conclusions and measures must organically be chiseled out. The general repentance of the fighting services, government officials, and civilians, that purification of our hearts before the Gods: undoubtedly, this is the prerequisite for sweeping out all selfishness and prejudice, for looking straight at the realities outside, and, for inducing a correct understanding of them. But this repentance would be meaningless if it were not to be followed by rebirth and resurrection, but were merely to be sentimental and evasive. To be meaningful, it must be stripped of all sentiment and be made the motive force of rebirth and a new rise.

In facing this unprecedented crisis, the path for Japan and the Japanese people to advance has become extremely clear through the Imperial Rescripts and the statements made by the Prime Minister. The remaining problems depend merely on the Government's measures and the people's efforts. The Imperial Diet, from this broad viewpoint, questioning boldly what should be questioned, has made its efforts toward strengthening the foundations for the construction of New Japan, we believe. Yet, as to the important policies concerning postwar management, as a matter of course another close and detailed scrutiny will in the near future be necessary.

PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT WAS HIT HARD BY RAIDS

Highest Monthly Total Was 2,857—Reduced to 1,003 at Termination of War

Documents showing the aircraft production situation, and particularly the decrease in aircraft production capacity due to air raids, have been submitted to the Imperial Diet by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Thus the production situation in respect to aircraft, which was never before made public, is now revealed.

The monthly production of aircraft steadily rose from 550 planes at the outset of the war to a peak of 2,857 planes in June, 1944, since then it began to fall, barely passing the 1,000 mark in July this year. The production capacity likewise fell rapidly, and by August 15, the body production capacity fell 40 per cent and the motor production capacity 30 per cent compared with the figures for the end of last year.

The monthly production of aircraft in December, 1941, when the war broke out was 550 planes, and since then it rapidly increased, reaching 1,054 planes in December, 1942. In December, 1943, 2,095 planes were produced. With the improved production facilities, the output kept on advancing, and in June, 1944, the highest record of 2,857 planes was attained.

With the fall of Saipan and the commencement of raids by B-29's, raw material delivery was affected and consequently the production of aircraft began to fall. In December, 1944, it fell to 2,204 planes. The severe raids on the Tokai area and the dispersement of plants reduced production to less than 2,000 per month beginning January this year. In February, the output was 1,263 planes. In March, the figure slightly advanced, but later it fell rapidly with the intensified raiding of factory areas in the Tokyo, Yokohama, Tokai, and Hanshin districts since the beginning of March. In July, barely 1,003 planes were produced.

The production capacity at the end of 1944 was 2,800 planes per month, but later it was reduced 30 per cent by raid raids, 10 per cent by factory dispersement, and 20 per cent by other causes. Thus on August 15, this year, the monthly production capacity fell to 1,200 planes, showing a reduction of 40 per cent compared with the end of last year, and, furthermore, actual operation was only 80 per cent of production capacity.

The aircraft motor production capacity was 5,000 motors per month at the end of 1944, but this was reduced 30 per cent by air raids, 20 per cent by factory dispersements, and 20 per cent by other causes. On August 15, this year, it fell to 1,500 motors, or about one-third of the figure for the end of last year; and actual production was only 70 per cent of this capacity.

Monthly aircraft production during the War of Greater East Asia:

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
January	...	600	1,045	1,915	1,943
February	...	650	1,082	2,060	1,263
March	...	706	1,196	2,711	1,935
April	...	663	1,108	2,296	1,816
May	...	729	1,117	2,314	1,625
June	...	652	1,161	2,857	1,415
July	...	733	1,258	2,451	1,003
August	...	671	1,360	2,477	...
September	...	831	1,470	2,377	...
October	...	930	1,620	2,201	...
November	...	989	1,782	2,457	...
December	550	1,054	2,096	2,204	...
Total	550	9,208	16,296	28,320	11,000

ARCHITECTURE BODY MEETS

Teidai Savants Discuss Rebuilding Dwelling Houses

Frank opinions were exchanged on the reconstruction of dwelling homes at the first meeting of the Reconstruction Committee of the Architecture Society held on September 6 by Dr. Shozo Uchida, President of Tokyo Imperial University, Professor Hideto Kishida of the same University, Assistant Professor Eika Takayama and Kazujiro Kon also of Tokyo Imperial University, and other authorities.

The meeting was held in coordination with the All Japan War Damaged Cities Reconstruction Plan of the Home Ministry to meet the urgent need of rebuilding dwelling homes. At a time when the constructing of wooden houses looks difficult a definite plan to be set up by this Committee is looked upon with importance by the people.

Return From Continent

With the mark of the white cross on the sides and the funnels, the Tokuju Maru bearing over 2,700 Japanese nationals from Korea, Manchuria and various parts of China reached Hakata port from Fusan at 6:40 p.m. Monday. In the downpouring rain the passengers boarded special ship-trains for Chugoku and Kansai districts, while others left from Hakata for their native homes. Hard tack and other food were given by the Fukuoka Prefecture to these returning Japanese.

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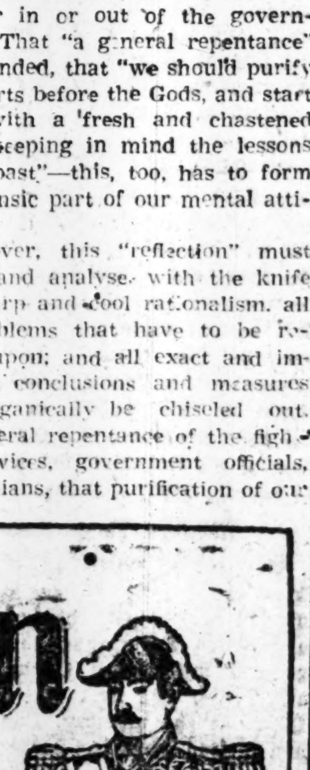

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Situation Wanted

COOK, man, with many years' experience, seeks position. Has good references. Eijiro Kobayashi care [illegible], 22 Minami Sensoku-cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

ENGLISH speaking Japanese young man, this year's college alumnus, seeks position. Any position accepted.
Apply Box 222, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED interpreter, many years in various lines of business in America and Japan, seeks position with Americans.
Apply Box 240, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER, knowing several languages seeks position.
Apply Box 234, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

INTERPRETER and translator with many years news work experience, desires position with foreign press correspondent. Speaks and writes English perfectly.
Apply Box 237, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEWSPAPERMAN (foreigner), thoroughly experienced in Japanese and foreign press work, full command of Japanese language, wishes to work for foreign news agency or correspondent.
Apply Box 227, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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WILL repair rugs, curtains, drapery and table cloths. H. T. Matsumiya, [illegible] Building, Ginza Yonchome. Phone: Kyobashi (56) 1770.

Wanted to Rent

EUROPEAN-STYLE house, furnished or partly furnished, 4 or 5 rooms with gas and electric light, within one and a half hours' traveling distance from Tokyo station.
Apply Box 224, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to rent a comfortable house for a small family, either in Kobe or Osaka district, or along the Hankyu railway. Apply to [illegible], Kitano-cho 2-chome, Kobe.

For Sale

A COMPLETE set of household furniture including futons, kitchen utensils, etc. Apply House No. 1097, Karuizawa.

COMPLETE office furniture in first class condition, 2 large steel cases, 1 steel cabinet, 1 standard typewriter, 1 portable typewriter, 1 writing desk, 1 arm-chair, 1 office clock. Wishes to sell the above in one lot to highest bidder.
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NEW mosquito net for eight-mat room. On view at Nippon Times office.

SILVER trumpet, American make, to highest bidder.
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SIX bottles of French Vermouth for immediate sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 235, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

2 NEW Longins wrist watches, gents and ladies, Underwood typewriter, [illegible] carriage, in perfect condition.
Apply Box 232, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale.
Apply Box 239, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

AIR raid victim wants to buy a stove, carpets, an electric refrigerator, furniture and other household goods. Wishes to buy a fully furnished house in [illegible] locality. Apply to Mr. Sawada, [illegible], Sengokuhara-mura, Hakone.

ELECTRIC refrigerator, either Japanese or foreign make, large or medium size, but must be in perfect condition.
Apply Box 223, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, [illegible] phonographs, electric ranges, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: [illegible] Rhythm-sha, 1, Jimbo-cho [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SUNDRY goods; will pay good price.
Apply Box 225, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO standard typewriters, furniture for house in Tokyo, one automobile, [illegible] paper. Associated Press, Domei Building, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese make, must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
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ENGLISH speaking gentleman wishes to teach Japanese language to [illegible] at their house from 6 p.m. [illegible] of charge, or exchange [illegible].
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Three Steps to Progress

In the revolutionary construction of a new and better Japan for the future, there must be three distinct steps. First, the reasons for Japan's past failures must be made thoroughly known. Second, there must be sober self-reflection, sincere repentance, and a firm resolve never again to repeat the sins of the past. Third, there must be a replanning of the nation's future course along entirely new and more enlightened lines. It is obvious that these steps cannot be taken all at once. One must follow the other in logical sequence; the second must be based upon the first, and the third must be based upon the second.

The function of the 88th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet which has just completed its labors was to carry out the first step. There has as yet been hardly time to do anything more, nor is the present Diet as now constituted competent to do much more. The subsequent steps cannot be artificially forced if they are to be made to produce enduring results; they must evolve naturally and spontaneously as they are bound to do when the significance of the first step has had time to sink in thoroughly into the consciousness of the people.

But in its limited function of carrying out the first step, the Diet must be considered as having done its work well. There was laid before the Diet concrete information which had been rigidly withheld from the people throughout the war, information whose publication would have been utterly inconceivable under the regime which prevailed until only three short weeks ago. The actual statistics concerning the casualties suffered by the Army and Navy, the losses suffered by the Navy and the merchant marine, the inadequate production of aircraft, the damage to the railways, the fall in the production of virtually all essential commodities, the shortage of food, the destruction to civilian life and property, the inadequacy of labor, the failure of government planning and control—all these things have at last been laid bare in all their stark tragedy.

So much has been revealed so suddenly after such a long dearth of authentic facts that it will be surprising if the public should be able to digest it all immediately. For a while the public may well be too stunned to take any positive action. But after the significance of these facts has had time to sink in, it is inevitable that there will grow with increasing momentum an insistent questioning of the wisdom and justifiability of the policy and the basic philosophy of the men who led the nation into such a tragic impasse.

Then out of the outraged conscience of the nation, there will surge forth an overwhelming spirit of reform which will re-make Japan on a new design which will be able to win the confidence of the world and vindicate the self-respect of the Japanese people themselves. Already the first stirrings of such a movement are apparent. Already there has been a revolutionary change in the atmosphere heralding the gathering of the storm of reform. In time, when the organization of this movement permeates into all sections of society, there is bound to break forth an activity which will completely transform the face of the nation.

But in the meantime, it is obvious that the authorities who have now come into power are fully conscious of the desirability of such a development and are doing everything possible to facilitate its growth. The address of the Prime Minister, H. I. H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, before both Houses of the Diet last Wednesday makes this clear. By presenting the hitherto hidden facts, facts subsequently documented in detail by the supplementary reports of the other ministers, he enabled the Diet to carry out the first step of making the reasons for Japan's past failures thoroughly known to the people. But he did not stop there. He called upon the nation to turn immediately to the second step of self-reflection and repentance by declaring: "We should reflect calmly upon our own conduct. A general repentance is demanded of the whole nation. We should purify our hearts before the gods, and start anew with a fresh and chastened spirit, keeping in mind the lessons of the past."

Then going a step further, he indicated the direction which the nation must take in the final step of launching out on a new course. "We are now tasting the bitter cup of defeat", he said. "But in case we show our fidelity and faithfulness in fulfilling what we have pledged, and behave ourselves according to reason, by performing what we believe to be right and rectifying swiftly what is wrong, with a humbleness and broadness of mind, it is my firm belief that the integrity of our nation will appeal to the world, leading to the restoration of friendly relations between our country and the other Powers, and making it possible to bring about a permanent peace and the common prosperity of all mankind. I believe that herein lies also the fundamental principle of our foreign policy in the future."

More specifically he continued: "There should spring up spontaneously a will toward reconstruction among our people through lively and free discussion and correct public opinion. Constructive speech should be encouraged and freedom of organizing associations should be recognized." Then announcing the steps which the Government was taking to restore freedom of speech, freedom of association, and freedom of the press, he told the Diet: "It is my sincere wish that the Imperial Diet as an organ representing the nation will discharge its true function in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution so that it may reflect fairly the will of the people in fact as well as in name."

In the process of reconstructing the nation, the Diet has already taken the first step. The second and the third steps are now on the way. With the present Government itself actively pointing out the way, there is no reason why, as Prince Higashikuni pointed out, we cannot "successfully surmount the difficulties that confront us, and open a new road of progress for the future of our Empire".

RESUMING SERICULTURE

Nagano Prefecture Also to Push Dyeing, Weaving Industry

The Matsumoto Industrial Laboratory at Matsumoto in Nagano Prefecture has resumed its former activities in experimentation and research works in sericulture and chemical dyeing as well as on weaving industry. It is recalled that the laboratory during the war was compelled to shift its organization to meet war demands.

It was explained that the step was taken in anticipation of the possibility that with the termination of the war, raw silk will be in great demand in the future and as the result silk-raiding industry will be encouraged.

Though no instructions as to its work in the future were received from the prefectural office, the laboratory commenced its activities to meet the demands from civilian circles.

Double Chance

Lady Customer: "I see this medicine is advertised as good for man or beast."

Druggust: "Yes."

Customer: "Gimme a bottle. Maybe that's just the right combination to cure my husband."

Real Facts

Son: "Pop, I've got to give a good example of what truth is. Can you give me one?"

Pop: "About as good a one as I know is to listen to two women having a row."

Speed!

Sailor: "That ship of ours goes so fast that we often have to stop to cool the propeller."

Tar: "That's nothing. Our destroyers go so fast that we have to stop to pick up wireless messages."

Different Positions

"So you're a young man with both feet on the ground, eh? What do you do for a living?"

"I take orders from a man with both feet on the desk."

Hopeful

Proud Father: "The man who marries my daughter will get a prize."

Suitor: "May I see it, please?"

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Attention of Nation Focussed On Future Developments

I

There is tremendous interest throughout the nation in the political situation which will develop following the present 3-day session of the Imperial Diet. With the announcement by the government that a general election will be held early next year to renovate the political structure of the Empire, political circles have already commenced to show unusual activity.

The Dai-Nippon Seijikai which has a majority of 377 members in the Lower House and which is a combine of all the former political parties, will be dissolved within a few days. Attention is thus being focussed on the party or parties which will take its place.

In some quarters the opinion is expressed that the Seiyukai and the Minseito, the two principal parties in pre-war days, will be revived as will the Shakai Minshuto, or Social Mass Party. It is expected, however, that even though these parties are revived, they will assume different names, as there is a general opposition to the rebirth of the old parties.

A movement is also under foot to combine the old Seiyukai and the Minseito but there is considerable opposition to such a plan inasmuch as it is held that this would merely result in forming a State party such as the present Dai-Nippon Seijikai. The plan which is most favored thus is the creation of two major parties, such as the Republican and Democratic parties in the United States and the Labor and Conservative parties in England.

Another difficulty in the way of forming a single powerful political party is the absence of a suitable man to head such an organization. However in the event such a party is formed, it is believed likely that it will function for the time being on the committee system, that is to say, its leadership will be placed in the hands of a committee rather than in a single person.

Still another movement that has been set afoot is the creation of an independent political party by men like Ichiro Hatoyama who failed to obtain seats in the Lower House because they were not recommended for election by the government during the war. But how many seats such men can garner is a matter of considerable conjecture. It is not expected that they will constitute a powerful political force.

Finally there is the Shakai Minshuto or Social Mass Party, which was made up of laborers, farmers, and liberals. Whether these various elements can stick together is a matter on which there is a great divergence of opinion. One thing, however, seems certain. The political power of the labor party is already growing and it is likely to continue to do so in the future now that there will be no government restrictions on such a movement. It is believed that the laborers will unite under Bunji Suzuki, who has been described as the Sam Gompers of Japan.

At any rate it is certain that following the closing of the present Diet session, political activities will become brisker.

A brief history of the political parties is presented below.

Early Days of Political Parties

Japan's modern political life fairly started with the promulgation of the Constitution on February 11, 1889, and the opening of the Diet on November 25, 1890. The Imperial Edict for opening the national assembly within ten years was issued on October 12, 1881.

Upon the issuance of the Imperial Edict parties began to be formed with a view to be prepared for the opening of the Diet. On October 18, 1881, the colleagues and comrades of Taisuke Itagaki drafted the rules of the new Jiyu-to Party and elected Itagaki President and N. Nakajima Vice-President at a preparatory meeting which was held at Asakusa, Tokyo. The governing principle of this party was that of Rousseau's social contract.

The next great party to be organized was the Kaishin-to. It came into being in March, 1882, with Shigenobu Okuma as President. The leading thought of this party was English liberalism, and it aimed at a healthy, mild policy with the educated class of people as its central constituency. It was, therefore, natural that the Kaishin-to won the sympathy of the intelligentsia of the cities, while the Jiyu-to got a hold on the people in the country districts, where the inhabitants were peasants who sympathized with more radical political thought because of their long sufferings under the feudal governments. Many parties were born contemporaneously. Besides the Kaishin-to and the Jiyu-to, 40 other parties, mostly local, were said to have been formed.

The first Ito Cabinet, which was organized in 1885 was not, of course, connected with any political party.

The First Election

The Jiyu-to was once dissolved into smaller groups, and the first general election was carried out on July 1, 1890, amid a general confusion of political parties. Its result was as follows so far as the political parties were concerned:

Daido Club 55, Kaishin-to 46, Patriotic Public Party 35, Conservative Party 22, Kyushu Association 21, Jiyu-to 17, Jichi-to 17, Officials 18, neutrals 69, independents 2.

This result presented a grave problem to the political parties, for none had a clear majority in the House of Representatives, so various amalgamations were effected before the opening of the first session of the Imperial Diet, and when it opened on November 25, 1890, the classification of the 300 members became as follows:

The Rikken-Jiyu-to (or Constitutional Liberal Party) 130, the Rikken-Kaishin-to (or Constitutional Progressive Party) 41, Taisei-kai 79, National Liberal Party 5, and outsiders 45. The first two were anti-government parties, while the second two were pro-government. The remaining 45 were neutral.

The House of Peers consisted of 252 members, classification being as follows:

10 Imperial Princes, 10 Princes, 21 Marquises, 15 Counts, 70 Viscount, 20 Barons, 45 High-Tax-Payers, and 61 "Chokusen," i.e. those nominated by Imperial order.

According to the report of K. Suyematsu, Director of the Prefectural Bureau, Home Ministry, on the first election on July 1, 1890, the number of voters was 450,365 in all Japan of which abstention was but 6.1 per cent.

Franchise was given only to those who paid national tax of more than ¥15 a year and the prefecture which had the greatest percentage of voters as against the number of population was Shiga Prefecture with 2 in every 100 of population, while Osaka and 25 prefectures had more than 1, and all other prefectures had less than 1, Tokyo standing lowest with 0.38. At that time Shiga was the richest prefecture, and Tokyo had but a small number of landowners who comprised most of the voters in the election in the previous century when Japan's industrialization was in its infancy and the accumulation of wealth in cities was just beginning.

Of the 300 members elected, 109, or one-third, was of the samurai class. As to the rate of representation Shizoku or the samurai class sent 1 person in every 18,132 to the House of Representatives while Heimin or the common people sent 1 person in every 207,438. The number of people of the samurai class was 1,976,480, while that of the common people was 37,630,754 out of Japan's total population of 39,607,234 in 1890.

The average age of members was 42.3 classified as follows:

Age	No. of members
31	7
32-37	85
38-43	99
44-47	40
48-61	59
Above 62	10

The average age was more than 10 years younger than that of the members of the House in the 17th election in 1930, which was 52.6. Several reasons may account for this change, but probably the strongest was that, political questions rather than business enterprises held by far the greater attraction for the ambitious men in their thirties and forties, for politics was almost the sole topic of national interest at the time of the first election. Another reason is in the natural increase of the age of old members who have been elected many times.

The first platform of the Constitutional Liberal Party was: (1) To maintain the sacredness of the Imperial House and to extend the rights of the people, (2) To oppose such policies as might interfere with the individual freedom of the people in home affairs, and to conclude treaties on equal terms in foreign affairs, (3) To realize parliamentary government and organize a party cabinet. And with these ideals the party men waged a fight for the establishment of a real parliamentary government. The number of anti-government members in the Lower House far exceeded that of the pro-government, and the bureaucratic Yamagata Cabinet feared for its very existence. Hostilities between the two started with the choice of the President of the House of Representatives and continued over the first budget subjected to the discussion of the House. The budget amounting to ¥83,075,000 was cut down to ¥75,194,300, or about 9 per cent reduction. But the first session of the Imperial Diet was closed in March, 1891, without dissolution.

Itagaki's Party Suffers

The party which suffered most from the poison of secret governmental control was the Constitutional Liberal Party, and they held a general meeting at Osaka immediately after the first session of the Diet. At the meeting, Itagaki, who had retired when the party had been once dissolved, was again chosen President, its name was made simpler by cutting away the first world "Constitutional," and the unity of its members was strengthened. The Matsukata Cabinet was formed in May of the same year; its head was as strong a foe to political parties as Yamagata, if not more so. Then there occurred, on May 11, 1891, the attack of a murderous fanatic on the Crown Prince of Russia at Otsu near Lake Biwa and a great earthquake wrought fearful destruction in Gifu and Aichi prefectures; the Government was unable to cope with these emergencies while it was discredited in its policy against the parties.

Matsukata Cabinet Falls

The second session of the Imperial Diet was convoked on November 21, 1891, in a menacing atmosphere from the outset, and was finally dissolved on December 25. The general election of February 15, 1892, was carried out under extreme interference of the Government. Shinagawa, Minister of Home Affairs, ruled the local governors with an iron hand and used every measure for obtaining as many pro-governmental members as possible, the freedom of the vote being completely trodden underfoot. It was reported that 25 persons were killed and 388 were injured in this savage struggle. The result was, however, the victory of the anti-governmental party men, who numbered 163 against 137 of the pro-governmental. The unconstitutional policy of the Home Minister provoked the indignation of the people and Ito, President of the Privy Council, and compelled the Cabinet to change the Home Minister, and caused a discord among Cabinet members. The House of Representatives passed a vote of non-confidence in the third session, although the stubborn Matsukata Cabinet clung to its position in defiance of it.

(To Be Continued)

REPORT TO THE DIET

On the Termination of the War

PART II

Subsequent Negotiations With the Allied Powers

1. The United States Government, informed by the Japanese Government of its acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration and the promulgation of the Imperial Proclamation thereon, communicated through the Government of Switzerland a message to the latter, in which it was required to order cessation of hostilities and to send emissaries to the Philippines for a preliminary negotiation on the acceptance of formal surrender (Annex VI). The official telegram to the above effect was received on the morning of August 16.

Meanwhile, the United States was continuously trying to get direct contact with Japan through radio, and on the morning of August 16, a radiogram was received from General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, directing the immediate cessation of hostilities and the dispatch of emissaries to the Philippines (Annex VII).

The Imperial Command to cease hostilities was issued at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of August 16, whereupon the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was informed (a) that the Imperial command had been issued; (b) that His Majesty would send Imperial Princes in His name to the Japanese expeditionary forces in different regions on the Continent and in the South in order that they may fully understand and obey the August Wishes contained in the Imperial Rescript and the Imperial Command of cessation of hostilities, (c) that safe conduct was requested for the Imperial Princes, and (d) that the emissaries would be unable to leave for Manila on August 17 as directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers because of the lack of time.

He replied on the morning of August 17 that he was satisfied with (a) and (b) and approved (e) and (d).

Whereas Paragraph 2 of the abovementioned message of the United States Government required that the emissaries should be "fully empowered to make any arrangements directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to enable him and his accompanying forces to arrive at the place designated by him to receive the formal surrender," the Supreme Commander required "a competent representative empowered to receive in the name of the Emperor of Japan, the Imperial Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters certain requirements for carrying into effect the terms of surrender." As they seemed to differ in their purports, and "certain requirements" in the radiogram of the Supreme Commander were not explicit, it was necessary for the Japanese Government to clarify these points in order to issue the Full Powers. Inquiries were sent in this regard on August 16 to the Supreme Commander, who replied that the signing of surrender terms is not among the tasks of the Japanese representative to Manila, and required that he should be sent without further delay.

2. On August 18, the Full Powers were granted to Lieutenant General Torashiro Kawabe to make in the name of His Majesty such arrangements as would be directed by the Supreme Commander in accordance with Paragraph 2 of the message of the United States Government.

3. Lieutenant General Kawabe and his suite started for Manila on the morning of August 19, and reached there toward the evening of the same day, changing to an American plane at Ieshima. On the night of arrival, they negotiated with the Allied authorities mainly on the entry of the Allied forces in the Japanese mainland and the disarmament of the Japanese forces.

At the conference of the next morning, the Japanese representatives received documents containing requirements of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to facilitate the entry of the Supreme Commander and his accompanying forces in the Tokyo Bay area and Kanoya area, and the "Proclamation by the Emperor of Japan", "Instrument of Surrender," and "General Order No. 1, Military and Naval," to be transmitted to the Japanese Government on his return to Tokyo.

The gist of the Proclamation of the Emperor was that the Emperor, accepting the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, commands the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to sign on His behalf the Instrument of Surrender (mentioned later) and to issue General Orders (mentioned later) to the military and naval forces in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and commands all the Japanese people forthwith to cease hostilities and faithfully to carry on all the provisions of the Instrument of Surrender and the General Orders. The Instrument of Surrender provides for (a) confirmation of the acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, (b) unconditional surrender of the Japanese armed forces, (c) cessation of hostilities by all Japanese forces and the Japanese people, and prevention of damage to military and civil property, (d) restriction for all civil, military and naval officials to leave their posts, (e) undertaking by the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, and (f) liberation and protection of all Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees. It also provides in the last paragraph that the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. The General Order, military and naval, directs all Japanese forces to cease hostilities, disarm themselves and surrender unconditionally, indicates an Allied Power to which the Japanese forces in each specified area should surrender, and requires complete information on the Japanese armed forces, military installations and establishments and Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees.

The Japanese Representative and his suite, having received these documents, started from Manila at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of August 20 and returned to Tokyo on the morning of August 21 by way of Ieshima.

4. The initial entry of the Allied forces in the Japanese mainland was affected peacefully and in accordance with schedule, since August 28, owing to the sincerity and efforts of the Japanese Government and General Headquarters, and the cessation of hostilities in various areas outside of Japan Proper was put into effect about August 22, when the Imperial Command was thoroughly understood, except a part of front line units with which communication had been severed. However, the Japanese Government deeply regrets that in some parts of the Chinese Continent, especially of Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and North China, and in Northern Korea and Southern Saghalien, the attitudes of the Allied forces and the local conditions did not always enable the Japanese forces to peacefully cease hostilities and disarm themselves, and there happened cases of slaughter or injury of the Japanese residents and infringement upon their property. The Japanese Government is seriously concerned about the future development of the situation in these areas, particularly the treatment of the Japanese forces after their disarmament and the safety of the Japanese residents, and strongly desires that the Allied Powers take suitable steps in this regard.

5. On the morning of September 2, shortly past 9 o'clock, the Japanese plenipotentiaries, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu and General Yoshijiro Umezu, presented the Imperial Proclamation (Annex VIII) to General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and signed the Instrument of Surrender (Annex IX), followed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Representatives of the United States, China, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, and further by the Representatives of Australia, Canada, France and New Zealand. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries received a text of the Instrument of Surrender (another text to be kept by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers) and General Order No. 1 (Military and Naval). The ceremony of formal surrender thus came to a close.

A CHINESE MYSTIC

Chuang Tzu, Flourished Two Centuries After Lao Tzu

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

I

Although Chinese history can show no authentic contemporary record prior to the Chou dynasty, some eleven hundred years before Christ, there is no doubt that a high pitch of civilization was attained at a much earlier period. Thus Lao Tzu was in no sense the first humanising instructor of a semi-barbaric race. On the contrary, his was a reactionary influence, for the cry he raised was directed against the multiplication of laws and restrictions, the growth of luxury, and the other evils which attend rapid material progress. That his lifetime should have coincided with a remarkable extension of the very principles he combated with such energy is one of the ironies of fate. Before he was in his grave another great man had arisen who laid unexampled stress on the minute regulations of ceremonies and ritual, and succeeded in investing the rules of outward conduct with an importance they had never hitherto possessed.

If Lao Tzu then had revolted against the growing artificiality of life in his day, a return to nature must have seemed doubly imperative to his disciple Chuang Tzu, who flourished more than a couple of centuries later, when the bugbear of civilization had steadily advanced. With chagrin he saw that Lao Tzu's teaching had never obtained any firm hold on the masses, still less on the rulers of China, whereas the star of Confucius was unmistakably in the ascendant. Within his own recollection the propagation of Confucian ethics had received a powerful impetus from Mencius, the second of China's orthodox sages. Now Chuang Tzu was imbued to the core with the principles of pure Taoism, as handed down by Lao Tzu. He might more fitly be dubbed "the God-intoxicated." Tao in its various phases pervaded his inmost being and was reflected in all his thoughts. He was therefore eminently qualified to revive his Master's ringing protest against the materialistic tendencies of the time.

Chuang Tzu's worldly position was not high. We learn from Ssu-ma Ch'ien that he held a petty official post in a small provincial town. But his literary and philosophical talent must soon have brought him into repute, for we find him in frequ contact with the leading scholars of the age, against whom he is said to have defended his tenets with success. It does not appear, however, that he gained promotion in the public service, which is doubtless to be attributed to his own lack of ambition and shrinking from an active career, as we have his personal account of a deputation which vainly tried to induce him to accept the post of Prime Minister in the Ch'u State. Official routine must have proved in the highest degree distasteful to this finely tempered poetic spirit, as it has to many a chafing genius since. Bold in fancy yet retiring by disposition prone to melancholy yet full of eager enthusiasm, a natural sceptic yet inspired with boundless belief in his doctrine, he was a man full of contradictions, but none the less fitted to make a breach in the cast-iron traditions of Confucianism, if not to draw others after him in the same track. Of his mental development there remains no record. His convictions, as they stand revealed in his great philosophical work, are already mature, if somewhat lacking in consistency; he comes before the public as a keen adherent of the school of Lao Tzu, giving eloquent and impassioned utterance to the ideas which had germinated in the brain of his Master. Chuang Tzu, indeed, supplies the prime deficiency of Lao Tzu; he has the gift of language which enables him to clothe in rich apparel the great thoughts that had hitherto found their only expression in bare disconnected sayings. These scraps of concise wisdom, which are gathered together in the patchwork treatise known as the Tao Te Ching, seem to have formed the kernel of his doctrine, and he proceeded to develop this in a hundred different directions. It would be unjust, however, to infer from this that there is nothing in Chuang Tzu which cannot be traced back to the older sage, or that he was incapable of original thought of distinct and independent value. On the contrary, his mental grasp of elusive metaphysical problems was hardly if at all inferior to that of Lao Tzu himself, and certainly never equalled by any subsequent Chinese thinker. His writings also have that stimulating suggestiveness which stamps the product of all great minds. After reading and rereading Chuang Tzu, one feels there are latent depths still unplumbed. Moreover, he gives free rein to his own particular fancies and predilections. There are sides of Lao Tzu's teaching at which he hardly glances, or which he passes over entirely, while in other directions he allows his brilliant imagination to carry him far out of sight of his fountain-head. If the analogy be not too heavily pressed, we may say that he was to the Founder of Taoism what St. Paul was to the Founder of Christianity.

(To Be Continued)

VOCABULARY

O

of course, muron
oil (kerosene), sekiyu
„ (lubricating), abura
old (not new), furui
onion, tamanegi
open, hiraku
optician, meganeya
orange, mikan, natsumikan, daidai
ordinary, futsu (no)
other, hoka (no)
outside, soto
overcoat, gaito
owner, mochinushi
oyster, kaki

P

package, tsutsumi
pan, nabe
paper, kami
parcel-post, kozutsumi-yubin
pass (mountain), toge
pay (to), harau
peach, momo
pear, nashi
peasant, hyakusho
pencil, empitsu
pepper, kosho
persimmon, kaki
pheasant, kiji
photograph, shashin
pickpocket, suri
piece, kire
pillar-box, yubin-bako
pillow, makura
pin, pin, tomebari
place, tokoro
plate, sara (dish)
platform (station), puratto-homu
plum, ume
police-box, koban
policeman, junsa
police-station, keisatsusho
porcelain, setomono
portmanteau, kaban
pork, butaniku
post-office, yubin-kyoku
potatoes, jaga-imo
„ (sweet), satsuma-imo
prescription, shohosen
pretty, kirei na
price, nedan
put in (to), ireru

Q

quail, uzura
quick, hayai
quickly, hayaku
quiet, shizuka (na or ni)
quilt, futon

R

railway, tetsudo
rain, ame
raw, nama
razor, kamisori
read, yomu
ready-made, dekiai
red, akai
rice (raw), kome
rice (boiled), meshi
ride (to), noru
river, kawa
road, michi, doro
room, heya, shitsu
rope, nawa, tsuna
rough, arai
rug, mofu, shikimono
run, hashiru

S

salmon, sake, shake
sardine, iwashi
salt, shio
school, gakko
screen, byobu
sea, umi
sea-sickness, funayoi
see, miru
sell, uru (v. t.), ureru (v. i.)
send for, yobi ni yaru (for a man); tori ni yaru (for a thing)
ship, fune
shoes, kutsu
shop, mise
short, mijikai
show (to), miseru, shimesu
shrine, yashiro, jinsha
silk, kinu
silver, gin
sister, onna-kyodai
size, okisa
sky, sora
sleep (to), neru
slow, osoi
small, chisai
smell (n.), nioi
smell (to), kagu
smelly, kusai
smoke, kemuri
snow, yuki
soap, sekken
soon, jiki-ni, sugu
sour, suppai
south, minami
soy, shoyu
spectacles, megane
spoon, saji
square (a.), shikaku-na
stamp (postage), yubin-kitte
start (to), tatsu, shuppatsusuru
station (railway), eki
station-master, ekicho
steamship, kisen
stomach, i
stone, ishi
stop (to), tomeru (v. t.); tomaru, yamu (v. i.)
storm, arashi
stranger, shiranu-hito
strawberry, ichigo
street, tori, machi
strong, tsuyoi
sugar, sato
sun, hi, taiyo
supper, yushoku
sweat, ase
sweet, amai
sweets, amaimono
swim (to), oyogu
sword, katana